

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrolytic gas generation method in which porous anodic substance and cathodic substance are respectively arranged close to the opposite sides of an ion exchange film, and

said ion exchange film is electrolyzed as a solid electrolyte, to produce ozone gas and oxygen gas from the anode side, and hydrogen gas from the cathode side, wherein

carbon dioxide is brought into contact with pure water supplied to the anode side, so as to supply the pure water as carbonated water.

2. An electrolytic gas generation method in which porous anodic substance and cathodic substance are respectively arranged close to the opposite sides of an ion exchange film, and

said ion exchange film is electrolyzed as a solid electrolyte, to produce ozone gas and oxygen gas from the anode side, and hydrogen gas from the cathode side, wherein

carbon dioxide is brought into contact with pure water supplied to the anode side, so as to supply the pure water as carbonated water containing carbon dioxide.

3. An electrolytic gas generation method according to either one of claims 1 and 2, wherein the structure in which the pure water is changed to carbonated water is such that pure water is introduced to one side of a film, and carbon dioxide is introduced to the other side of the film, so that the carbon

dioxide dissolves in the pure water via said film to change the pure water to carbonated water.

4. An electrolytic gas generation method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the quantity of carbon dioxide brought into contact with the pure water is adjusted so as to be from 0.5 to 15% with respect to the quantity of genesis gas.

5. An electrolytic gas generation device in which porous anodic substance and cathodic substance are respectively arranged close to the opposite sides of an ion exchange film, and

said ion exchange film is electrolyzed as a solid electrolyte, to produce ozone gas and oxygen gas from the anode side, and hydrogen gas from the cathode side, wherein

said device has a structure such that carbon dioxide is brought into contact with pure water supplied to the anode side, so that the pure water becomes carbonated water.

6. An electrolytic gas generation device in which porous anodic substance and cathodic substance are respectively arranged close to the opposite sides of an ion exchange film, and

said ion exchange film is electrolyzed as a solid electrolyte, to produce ozone gas and oxygen gas from the anode side, and hydrogen gas from the cathode side, wherein

said device has a structure such that carbon dioxide is brought into contact with pure water supplied to the anode side, so that the pure water becomes carbonated water containing carbon

dioxide.

7. An electrolytic gas generation device according to either one of claims 5 and 6, wherein the structure in which the pure water is changed to carbonated water is such that pure water is introduced to one side of a film, and carbon dioxide is introduced to the other side of the film, so that the carbon dioxide dissolves in the pure water via said film to change the pure water to carbonated water.

8. An electrolytic gas generation method according to any one of claims 5 to 7, wherein the quantity of carbon dioxide brought into contact with the pure water is adjusted so as to be from 0.5 to 15% with respect to the quantity of genesis gas.